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COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

Letter to Thomas Jefferson, cidevant President.

SIR,

Retired from public business into the shades of your beloved Monticello, your mind is at ease, to contemplate the influence of your councils on the destinies of your country. Nothing can be more favorable than your present situation to such a view. In retirement the passions less that ardor which disturbs the accuracy of the reasoning power. Reflection there disenchants objects of that deceitful lustre that attracts in the hurry of the transactions of life. The man who has not enlarged his understanding and settled his principles in retreat can never appear on the theatre of public life with credit and distinction. The passions heated and inflamed the chace of honors, never suffer the understanding to acquire that solidity which forms the leading feature of every great mind. It is the same when choice leads, or disappointment forces the statesman into retirement. The bustle of men and things settles down into the calm of philosophy. Then comes the voice of an approving conscience and whispers those gratulations, the sweetest that a virtuous mind can know. All that he has left behind him in the tract of ambition is as dust. The pomp and pageantry of office disappear, and the mind strong in its own integrity, shines out with a majesty that the gilded drapery of power would only debase.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of senseless clamors and of loud huzzas;
And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels
Than Cæsar with the senate at his heels.

If then, sir, as a philosopher, you have been accustomed to compare causes with effects, let me ask in reviewing your administration, if you have felt those consolations which have power to disarm the reproaches of enemies and to blunt the arrows of invective? Are there but few if any acts of your administration on which you can recall with pleasure to your mind? Throughout the desert tract of your politics, is there a genial spot on which the moral eye can rest with satisfaction? Have you strengthened the foundations of the liberties; have you augmented the opulence; have you altered the character of the people; or, have you prepared the causes of their future greatness and prosperity? No. But you have given a fatal shock to their liberties; you have degraded their character, and along with a beggared exchequer, have handed over to your successor, the principles of a ruinous policy. You began by saving the people's money, and you ended by leaving them in beggary. One was tempted to think that you had studied in the sordid school of Diogenes; so far did you carry your ideas of political abstemiousness. It was this saving spirit that made you destroy the naval defence of your country. In the zenith of your political economy, sir, we find the cause of those injuries and indignities which our national honor has sustained.

I need not remind you, sir, that the affair of the Chesapeake, that rankling wound which perhaps has set perpetual disunion between this country and Great Britain, is to be ascribed to your policy, which did not foresee that to be respected it is necessary to be feared. I do not say we might suddenly have a maritime force capable of mastering the triumphant fleets of Britain. But there was a time when this country did not want a band of martial virtues to strengthen and adorn that navy which has ingloriously perished under your parsimonious administration. There is an elasticity in republicanism calculated to lift the soul to the most daring height of energy and heroism. Let the march of our little army across the deserts of Barca—Let the well fought action at Tripoli bear testimony how much a handful of freemen can achieve, when opposed to armies of slaves.—I honor the lively patriotism of those gentlemen, who have raised a memorial to the fate of their brother officers who gallantly perished in defending the rights and honors of their country. But I blush for that country, when I am told that this me-

ment was the result of private bounty.

But why do I mention this? The grave of Washington lies undistinguished; on whose ashes Athens would have raised her temples, and Rome would have built the citadel of her empire. But he lives in the affections of his countrymen. You have expended a portion of the public treasures in purchasing territory, in annexing to your country New Orleans, that focus of sedition and revolt. Had even this sum instead of ministering to the desolating ambition of a foreign tyrant, been applied to the repair and conservation of our little maritime force, we should not now have to stoop with submission to our injuries, nor should we have had the mortification of seeing one of the dearest articles in the charter of freedom violated by the mandates of a military satrap. Allow me sir, to cite to you the sentiments of a great and wise man* on the subject of economy.

"Economy is a distributive virtue, and consists not in saying, but selection. Parsimony requires no providence, no sagacity, no powers of combination, no comparison, no judgment." Allow instinct, and that an instinct not of the noblest kind, may produce this false economy in perfection, the other economy has larger and more refined views. It demands a discriminating judgment, and a firm, sagacious mind: It shuts one door to impudent importunity, only to open another and a wider to unpresuming merit. If none but meritorious services or real talents were to be rewarded, this nation has not wanted and this nation will not want the means of rewarding all the services it ever will receive, and encouraging all the merit it ever will produce. No state since the foundation of society has been impoverished by that species of profusion. In saying money, I soon can count all the good I do; but when by a cold penury I blast the abilities of a nation and stunt the growth of its active energies, the ill I may do, is beyond calculation. You commenced your political career by pulling down with a quadrumanous activity what the wisdom of your predecessors had built up. Sir, it is an easy thing to pull down. Fury and incapacity may in one day destroy more than the wisdom of ages can erect. No sooner were you seated in the presidential chair than you invaded the sanctity of that tribunal on which the fate of our liberties is suspended. Every institution was in danger of falling before the fury of your partisans. I speak not of the quality and nature of the changes they effected. Their Briarean hands would have demolished alike the useful and the bad. It was not, sir, the large and liberal conceptions of a statesman, but the narrow spirit of levelling, that led you to mark with disapprobation every measure of the federal administration. You came reeking from the school of Condorcet, and would have instituted in this country that beautiful series of experiments by which the philosophers of France so illustriously benefitted theirs. You would have taught us to imitate the sanguinary excesses of that people until some chief like Bonaparte arose to chain down the spirit of revolt. We can remember the insolence of France supported and encouraged by your party, which only the inflexible virtue and unshaken integrity of Washington could express. Under his auspices we escaped the baneful contagion of her revolutionary politics.—But you, sir, have almost rendered nugatory the exertions of that great man, by enslaving us to her will, now that she is armed with the power and arrayed in the pomp of despotism. But I encourage the hope that Americans will not tamely surrender their liberties. The spirit of '76, which resisted the illegal claims of a British ministry, will contend for the altar of freedom against the banditti of Gaul. But other principles than those of your temporizing successor will be called forth by the event. With our swords we purchased our liberties, and with our swords we must defend them. The memory of that man whom you have labored to dishonor, will inspire the bosom of my countrymen.—Mappy America if she had still continued to make his precepts, his virtues and his examples, the base of her republic. But you know how they all have been set aside, and by what art your wretched policy has triumphed over his wise and magnanimous lessons. It was for this you rewarded every creature that had been branded with his displeasure. It was for this you honored the miscreant Duane with the epaulets of an American officer. But when you, sir, along with Duane and every venal libeller shall be forgotten; when the proud dome of the capital shall have fallen, the name of Washington will survive; for it will be engraven on the hearts of the virtuous and good. A plain

* Edmund Burke.

unsophisticated understanding, combined with virtuous feelings, is preferable to the fripperies of philosophy and the principles of a libertine. In virtuous minds the path of honor is direct; and where there exists no desire to soften the reproaches of conscience, there no sophistry can shake the principles of virtue in the heart. The case of one, is a creature weak and infirm of mind and incapable of any useful or valuable attainment. The other forms a character fertile in every great and good qualification. In one we recognize your portrait, sir. In the other we see the mind and directness of a mind like his stand strongly opposed to the instability of your wavering and desultory judgment. By the sure instincts of a virtuous heart he perceived the truth and resolutely adhered to her preceptions. Uneducated in the wiles of a Mazarene, he despises the miserable jugglers of secrets; and by his candor and ingenuousness put vice and dishonesty to the blush. Had he studied in the school of Voltaire or of the National Assembly, he would, like you, sir, have been a curse to his country. You came into power after this great man had paid the debt of nature; and it has been a misfortune to your country, that while you possessed just philosophy enough to make you a sceptic, you wanted the lights of a superior understanding to reclaim you from its errors. Your public conduct has corresponded with the principles of your character and understanding. Too cowardly to resent the insults of your country abroad, you never wanted courage to invade its liberties at home. Under your baneful torch the constitution of your country has pined away, and cannot be renovated by any remedy short of a total expulsion of your party from power. The constitution of the United States is the result of the wisdom of past ages, and not the crude and unfinished offspring of theoretic politics. It consists of separately constituted authorities, over the integrity of which the people are to keep a constant and unremitting watch. When this fair system becomes corrupt; when the parts of which it consists harmonize with the purposes of a single man, the shadow remains—but the spirit of liberty is fled. This fair system, sir, you have endeavored to corrupt; for the decrees of its power have hung upon your nod. You obtained by factious influence the complete subserviency of that body to your views.—You have united against freedom those powers which the framers of the constitution wisely partitioned out in its defence. Every symptom of morbid weakness and strength was apparent on the face of your administration. At one time the springs of government were so relaxed that we might properly have been said to have no government at all; at another they were animated beyond the tone of civil despotism. Is there nothing criminal in having thus corrupted one of the fairest systems of policy which human wisdom has directed? Is it of no consequence that you have left the pernicious fruits of conduct along with the still more pernicious effects of your example to your successor; and that you have devolved on him the odious task of accomplishing, by one act, that scheme which your genius had the hardihood to conceive? A war with England would realize the hopes of your party, and fix the destinies of this country forever. It would lead to the establishment of a powerful military force, the suspension of some of our most sacred laws, the dissolution of morals and consequent submission to Bonaparte. "When I contemplate the character of this man, his immeasurable resources for war, and the genius and promptitude with which he conceives and executes the most stupendous schemes of ambition, I tremble for my country." This gilded serpent has long cast upon us those glances with which he first fascinates in order afterwards to devour. The subtle Bonaparte ministers to these corrupt affections, more fatal to republics than invading armies. He first violates the chastity of the struggling half consenting victims, and then with his ruffian dagger he stifles at once the voice and remembrance of the pollution. Every noxious animal that a corrupt state of manners produces is searched for; all the explosive materials that a new and crude state of society engenders, are prepared in unguarded moments for the subversion of your liberties. Under various disguises lurk the secret foes of our country. Under many specious appearances of patriotism burn the hot and intemperate fires of ambition. These are not the hair brain fancies of an alarmed and unquiet imagination. They are irresistible conclusions from known facts. What do I say? They contain the history of the last sixteen years. Sir, it is an age of revolutions in which we live. Power and domination are placed within the reach of the

sword. The spirit of military adventure has sanctioned the maxim of injustice. The dazzling attributes of regal power stand within the grasp of every daring and ambitious mind. The nature of the times is eminently calculated to try the stability and force of your republican government. If it survives the present state of things, there is no trial over which it may not eventually triumph. It is a defect inseparable from free states, that while they are of all others, most liable to corruption and venality, they are all destitute of the prompt and efficient means of remedy. The strong arm of monarchy can pluck from its bosom this evil. But how shall we attempt in a republic to crush the incipient movements of conspiracy. Can we institute a dictator and invest him with the bloody axe and the rope? Can we call into existence a body of men like the state inquisitors of Venice, who may place before the hardy traitor the engine of torture? We may do all this. But the statute of liberty must be veiled, while the axe of the executioner is fulfilling the commands of a stern and inexorable necessity. Few democracies have outlived these violent remedies that have not been supported by the sense and virtue of the people.

To whatever point of the horizon we direct our view the prospect of liberty is overcast. France, who promised universal emancipation to the nations of the earth, has herself become the victim of resistless despotism. A despotism that is leading her devastating armies over the fairest portion of the globe. Mahomet issuing from the bosom of Arabia or Atilla with his myriad of Huns was not a more deadly foe to the liberties of mankind. The once proud and independent sovereignties of Christendom are humbled to the dust. Amidst this ruin and this convulsion of empires and kingdoms, there is one nation that has braved the fury of the storm and still exists to set bounds to the rapacious hopes of France. From your hostility to this nation, about the existence of which the fates of your own country are indissolubly entwined, have flowed all the pernicious measures which have nearly surrendered our freedom to France. But recollect, sir, should the shades of general despotism invade Europe, the sun of liberty will not long continue to enlighten the regions of the west. He will descend blushing into the waves of the Pacific and leave us too to the horrid night of despotism.

Bonaparte shall no sooner have cloven down the liberties of Great Britain, than he will turn indignantly upon the American republics and trample them out of existence. I need hardly insist on the motives that will urge him to our destruction. Apprehensions that our existence may prove fatal to the repose of his successors, will dissuade him from permitting us ever to become a great and powerful people. He knows that free governments are the nurseries of enterprise and talent. That from the bosom of republics have sprung those prodigies of genius and valor that have chastised the insolence of tyrants. The sword that cut down the Persian monarchy was forged in a Grecian Republic. The Romans, a free people, overrun and subjugated the whole world, and when Rome lost her freedom and sunk in the languor of despotism, it was the free and untamed barbarians of the north that dismantled her of her glory.—Bonaparte himself sprung out of the jarring elements of tumultuous democracy. But enough of this.

Now, sir, along with the freedom I have taken in addressing to you an epistle, I have pressed you with some warmth.—But it is a warmth inspired by affection for my country. I conclude in the words of one whose language and sentiments gave dignity to his subject. "I do not pretend to understand those prudent forms of decorum, those gentle rules of discretion, which some men endeavor to unite with conduct of the greatest and most hazardous affairs. Engaged in defence of an honorable cause, I would take a decisive part. I should scorn to provide for a future retreat, or keep terms with a man who preserved no measures with the public. Neither the abject submission of deserting his post in the hour of danger, nor even the sacred shield of cowardice should protect him. I would pursue him through life and try the last exertions of my abilities to preserve the perishable infamy of his name and make it immortal."

LEONTIUS.

Wants a Situation,

As Tutor in a respectable family, or as Assistant in an English School, an elderly gentleman, who has long acted in the former capacity, and can offer unquestionable testimonials as to character, &c. A few lines directed to A. B. Alexandria, post paid, will be duly attended to.
March 20.

Granville Duff Expire.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

When the deadly aim of the ruthless murderer has consigned to the tomb, a citizen, combining in his own character the hero, the patriot and the profound statesman, it would reasonably be expected that the community who had been benefited by his talents and services, would in their lamentations for his loss, cast the veil of charity over his errors, and that party heat and personal animosities, would be buried with their victim in the silent grave.—But alas, no! the sacred dust must be re murdered through the bosoms of those it held most dear while living.

These reflections have arisen from an attention to the proceedings of Congress, upon the petition of the widow of the martyred Hamilton. Such an obstinate, persevering, malignant, rancorous opposition, to a claim, moderate, and in itself evidently just, we have never before witnessed. Such a fiend-like pertinacity could have arisen alone from passions, which are a disgrace at once to human nature and the individuals who cherish them. Is it not enough that the bones of Hamilton are mouldering into dust, hurried to a premature grave by the hands of a miscreant and an outcast murderer? Must the spirit of revenge and persecution pursue to destruction all who bear his name and own his blood? We trust not. We trust there is yet integrity enough in Congress to do justice to the family of a brave and faithful servant. We cannot close this article without declaring our warm applause of the manly and honorable conduct of Mr. Johnson, and some other democratic gentlemen. They have done their duty nobly in despite of the howlings of malignity and revenge. The approbation of their own hearts must be their great reward.

The worm at the root.—Independent America, in one respect, stands alone in the earth; it is the only republic in the known world. Hence its destiny is of more general interest to mankind, than that perhaps of any other nation; there depending upon it the happiness or wretchedness of unborn millions, as well as of millions now living. The foundations of our republican institutions were laid, under peculiar advantages, and by men of singular wisdom, integrity and patriotism. As no other nation ever had so many and so great advantages for establishing a free republican government, so no one else has been favored with such means of perverting and perpetuating republican institutions. If our republic succeed, for a series of ages, correspondently to the wishes and views of its founders, it will shew to the world that societies of men are capable of establishing a free and excellent government from reflection and choice, and of supporting it in spite of the intrigues of knavery and faction. It will exhibit a great and salutary example to mankind, an example which eventually may be followed by other large portions of people in different parts of the world. But, on the other hand, if the great experiment that is making in this country should fail, there would be no encouragement left for others to try it; as no other nation probably will be better situated, or combine more advantages for the establishment and maintenance of republican institutions—or, if ever, not till several generations of men shall have passed away. It is almost certain, that if this republic should be uprooted, a long reign of despotism would ensue.

As a writer of deep sagacity, an eminent statesman of our own country, long since remarked, "History will teach us—that of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have be-

gun their career by paying an obsequious court to the people, commencing demagogues and ending tyrants." Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, Bonaparte, and scores of others of less note, first beguiled the people by their flatteries, and at last bound them with the shackles of slavery.—So fell most of the Grecian republics, and perhaps most of the free republics that have ever existed in the world.

Will people never be wise? Will they shut their eyes to the light of history, and their ears to the voice of experience? Will they refuse to receive instruction even from their own dear-bought experience? Notwithstanding the warning voice of history, the admonitions of our wises and best men, and our singular advantages for correct political conduct, the great American republic has of late been travelling fast in the broad road to despotism and ruin. A willing ear has been given to the flatteries of crafty demagogues. How vaunting were their promises! How pitiful their performance! They promised a greater share of civil rights and political freedom. Look at their deeds; the bill offered in the senate for suspending the privilege of habeas corpus, the enforcing act, the gag-rule, &c. &c.—Let these men have their way, and in a few years the people would be stripped of all their privileges. They promised economy, and the diffusion of general prosperity.—What have they done? They have squandered the public money, they have destroyed an abundant revenue, they have exhausted a full treasury, they are compelled to borrow millions for the support of even a peace establishment. Like the *lean line*, that came out of the river Nile, they have eaten up every thing: and yet continue lean and hungry. Only compare this country as it was when these men first came into power, and as it is now. The contrast is astonishing.

We have arrived at an alarming crisis; and nothing under heaven can save us from plunging into the worst kind of despotism, but the good sense and patriotism of the people at large: in them we still have confidence. They will not, much longer, persevere in an erroneous opinion respecting their own interests; they will not continue blind to the wicked arts of demagogues.—The state of New York is awaking out of a ten years' trance. The current of public opinion is changing fast, in various parts of the union. "Truth is great, and will prevail."

[Conn. Courant.]

FRENCH WAR.

The following and the article from *Marblehead*, corroborate the late intelligence from Bordeaux and Gijon of a general seizure of our property in France.

Captain Josiah Pratt, of the brig *Pocahontas*, of New-York, captured on her voyage from Tonningen, and carried into Boulogne, writes to his consignees thus—"Off the mouth of the English Channel, I was boarded by a privateer, treated politely and suffered to proceed. Soon after, I was boarded by three small French boats, who took the brig into Boulogne, put myself and crew into prison, would not allow me to speak to any one, or to have pen, ink or paper. After being imprisoned some days, was suffered to proceed to an inland town, where I was permitted to have pen, ink and paper."

This brig was owned, commanded, and navigated by native citizens of the U. S. No cause for this outrageous conduct was assigned by the captors.

[N. Y. Even. Post.]

For the information of those who are interested in the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire, in Virginia, as it is known—That the Supreme Court of the U. States, at the last term, in the suits taken before them by writ of error, determined the following points.

1st. That the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings, of the State of Virginia, which was instituted and established by the acts of the Virginia assembly in 1794 and 1795, has been only modified

by the act of 1805, and consequently that all persons who obtained policies of insurance in that corporation under its original form, remain members of it under the present form, unless they have been discharged in the manner prescribed by the rules and regulations of the society. The judgment of the circuit court in the suit containing this point was affirmed with costs.

2d. That the additional premium to be demanded under the act of 1805 in cases of revaluation, and under the rules of the Society pursuant to that act, was determinable only on the difference between the amount of the first and last valuations of the same property upon which the original premium had been obtained, and policies had been granted prior to 1805. The judgment in the case involving this point was reversed.

3d. That there was no difference in respect to this institution between the members thereof who resided in Alexandria and whose houses insured are in Alexandria, and the members residing and owning in Virginia.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY March 19.

[CONCLUDED.]

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

After Mr. Key's amendment was passed, the question recurred on passing the bill to a third reading.

Mr. Josely was opposed to the bill generally. He thought this measure was intended to fit both war and peace, and therefore not exactly suited to either. He said we had lately an extraordinary propensity to novel projects. If we are to have a navy it must be unlike all other navies. We must have some ships to fight on the water—torpedoes to fight under water, and gun boats to fight by land or water, as occasion may require. Now we are about to have an army—gentlemen who are in favor of the bill had not yet told us what kind of a force this is, which is contemplated by the bill. It is militia—it is a regular army—the men are volunteers or volunteer militia, or as some gentlemen have told us they are like the old fashioned minute men of the revolution. He was opposed to such kind of armies, especially as there was at present no necessity of an army of any kind.

Mr. Pierson made a very luminous and able speech against the bill. He stated that this experiment would cost the U. States, at least, two million of dollars, without the slightest prospect of benefit.

Mr. Emmott moved to amend the bill by the following proviso. *Provided*, that the volunteers so raised shall not exceed twenty thousand.

The question on this amendment was taken by ayes and noes, and lost. Ayes 38—noes 70.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, and the house, at a late hour adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 20.

Mr. Clay offered a resolution which was adopted to instruct the post-master-general to give information respecting the post route to N. Orleans by Athens in Georgia. [This resolution had for its object to obtain more particular information on the subject than was contemplated by the resolution of Mr. Stanford, passed some days since.]

Mr. Stanley reported a bill for the relief of John Carr. The bill was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Fish from the committee of conference, on the census bill, reported that they had agreed with the committee from the senate respecting the amendments to said bill.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of claims made sundry unfavorable reports. The house concurred.

The bill from the senate (Macon's) respecting commercial intercourse, was taken up. The senate adhere to their amendments.

Mr. Livermore moved that the house recede from their vote, and agree with the amendments of the senate.

Mr. Love moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for one week from this day. The motion succeeded Mr. Livermore's. The question was taken by ayes and noes and carried—Ayes 68, Noes 55.

The bill authorizing the detachment of one hundred thousand militia was read a

third time. On the question, shall the bill

pass? Mr. Potter spoke in opposition to it.

THE Members of the Episcopal Church in Alexandria are respectfully informed that the Vestry have induced the Rev. FRANCIS BARCLAY, as Rector, and appointed the subscribers a committee for the purpose of letting such Pews as may be vacant, and receiving subscriptions to the church to commence from the first of next month.

Charles Sumner,
William Herbert,
George Taylor,
Cuthbert Powell,
George Deneale,
John Muuacalter.

March 21.

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN, an excellent Brick Moulder.—Enquire of the Publisher, March 21.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Tuesday the third of April next, At their Store in Market Street—Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the morning—the goods to be viewed the day of sale—

STOCK IN TRADE,

OF JAMES DALL & CO.

Consisting of Four Hundred Packages of the following articles:

PRINTED CALICOES, Fancy Prints, super undressed Cambric, super 2-4 China Cambric Muslins, Hosiery, Shirting Cambrics, super shirting Long Cloths, Black Cambrics, Ounce Threads, Colored Threads, Manchester, London Kerseymeres, Irish Linens, Pelisse Velvets, Long Lawns, Linities, Printed Quiltings, Fashionable Printed Waistcoatings, Sewing Silks, Fancy Muslins, Sewing Threads, elegant Muslin Shawls and Robes, Book Muslins, French Pullover Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c.

The above goods will be sold without reserve on liberal and accommodating terms, to close the concern of

James Dall & Co.

Baltimore, March 16—9. dts

TUITION.

MRS. EDMONDS, respectfully informs the public, she proposes, on Monday, the second day of April, to open a School for the tuition of young ladies, in Prince street, three doors above the late Col. Hogg's; and will teach, with the aid of proper assistants, the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and English Grammar, Drawing, Painting in inks and colors, on satin, tiffany, &c. &c. and dresses in durable ink. Embroidery in chenilles, gold, silver and silk. Maps wrought in do. Print work in figures, or landscapes. Tambour, and Needle work, plain and fanciful. Fling, and Netting, in all its variety.

By a careful, unremitting and equal attention to her school, she hopes to merit a part of the public's patronage.

arch 6 dtdAp

Just Published and for Sale

At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

ORATION

ON

THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON:

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,

BY

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ.

ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE

22d FEBRUARY, 1810,

AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

March 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN compliance with a deed of trust to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a sum of money, will be exposed to sale on their respective premises, for ready money, on Tuesday the 17th day of April next, a piece of GROUND lying on the east side of Washington street and to the northwest of Cameron street, extending on Washington street 30 feet and running back 57 feet. Also, one other piece of GROUND adjoining thereto, extending on Washington street 15 feet on a ten foot alley, and running back also 57 feet. On these pieces of ground is erected a small frame dwelling house.

James A. K.

March 21.

ORIGINAL FAMILY MEDICINES,
Prepared by RICHARD LEE & SON,
Have been in high estimation and general use throughout the United States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article, the productions of ignorance and experience, urged by envy and penvy, have been intruded on the public, seen for a day, and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deserved celebrity.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixer.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops,
For the cure of agues, remittent, and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion,
Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetter, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-ache Drops.
Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of venereal complaints.
Those medicines having come into general use, they are frequently purchased not only by Druggists, but by country store keepers to sell again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe, that every article of medicine has on the outward wrapper the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee and Son.
Sold, by appointment, at Nicholas Kingston's, Fairfax street, and at Robert Gray's, bookseller, King street.
February 13 law6w

Public Sale.
THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on FRIDAY, the 26th April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Montgomery, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.
Nov. 27.

LANDING.
From schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb from Boston, and for sale by
Lawson and Fowle,
30 hogheads and ten barrels of Muscovado Sugars.
March 15.

JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,
BY JAMES KENNEDY SEN.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
AN

ORATION,
COMMEMORATIVE OF THE
CHARACTER & ADMINISTRATION
OF
WASHINGTON.
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
AMERICAN REPUBLICAN SOCIETY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
On the 22d day of February, 1810,
BY CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D.
Published at the request of the Society.
PRICE THIRTY ONE CENTS.
* * Subscriptions for the Port Folio are received as above.
March 16. colf.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Offers for sale the following articles, wholesale or retail.
3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, had and Mackare
50 tons Plaster Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhd. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhd. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhd. Copperas

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and
Hyson Skin, Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhd. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhd. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes, Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each, Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,
A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and 30 hhd. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco

Inkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,
Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.
THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. Triplet, at the coffee-house.
Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining, as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.
This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to \$3 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.
It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers, as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.
Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.
December 5.

GRAND LOTTERY,
Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Union College Lottery, No. I.
MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Isaac Dennison,
Benjamin Dewitt, AND
George Merchant, Stephen Thorne.
S C H E M E.
3 Prizes of \$25,000 is \$75,000
1 10,000 10,000
1 5,000 5,000
4 250 Tickets each, 7,000 7,000
2 2,000 4,000
5 1,000 5,000
28 500 14,000
30 200 6,000
50 100 5,000
100 50 5,000
200 20 4,000
10,500 10 105,000

10,924 Prizes, 243,000
24,076 Blanks,
35,000 Tickets, at 7 dollars, is 245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.
1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to \$1,000.
1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.
1st do. 20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do. 25th do. 500 do. from No. 2501 to 22,250, inclusive.
1st do. 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.
1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do. 40th do. 1000
1st do. 45th do. 25,000
First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

Tickets for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery, during the drawing, free of expence. Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.
Present price of tickets eight dollars.
January 1.

Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of A, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle A to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No. 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, intending in a short time to close their business in Alexandria offer the remainder of their Stock consisting of ladies, gentlemen and childrens SHOES, at reduced prices. Any person wishing to purchase a quantity can be supplied at cost.
Hawkins & Alden.
March 7. law3w

Public Sale.
IN PURSUANCE of a deed executed to the subscribers on the eleventh day of January, 1808, by the late Charles Wadsworth, in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they will proceed to sell, at public sale, at Rhodes's tavern, in Washington, on Monday, the second of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day, at the same hour—certain Lots in the city of Washington and districts of Columbia, known and distinguished by numbers 4 and 5, in square numbered 77, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.
Cuthbert Powell, George Taylor, Trustees.
March 8.

COTTON
86 BALES COTTON,
ARE received by the subscriber, of the usual excellent quality
Feb 26. E. Gilman. d31 awlf.

FOR SALE,
A likely NEGRO WOMAN, about 25 years of age, who is a good nurse, washer, woman and house servant—Also, a strong well built COACHMAN, almost as good as new. For terms enquire of the Printer.
February 27. edy

Just Received
And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street,
Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND
Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,
Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 11s cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.
Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.
Complete Farrier (now edition.)
Misses' Magazine—2 vols.
Porteus's Lectures on St. Matthew.
Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.
Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.
Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World.
7 and half cents
December 7. colf

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber, after a lapse of time necessarily consumed in the preparation of his house, respectfully announces to the citizens of Alexandria, as well as the community at large, that he has taken for a term of years that noted and eligible establishment known by the name of the CITY HOTEL, and once occupied by Mr. Gadaby, whose distinguished abilities as a Publican gave it an eclat which the subscriber hopes to preserve by his unremitting exertions in affording to all those who may confer on him the favor of their patronage, genteel and comfortable accommodations. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to indicate the multiplicity of conveniences attached to the City Hotel, and will only submit a description to that portion of travellers who have so generally attested its numerous advantages.
James Brook.
February 20th law

Valuable Property for Sale.
I will sell the PLANTATION known by the name of Mount Air, lying in the state of Virginia, immediately on the post road, about 9 miles from Alexandria. This farm contains upwards of seven hundred acres the soil is well adapted for wheat, corn or tobacco—there are on the farm two houses, one of which is a commodious dwelling with a good kitchen, and the other is a two story building 32 feet square, shingled and weather boarded but not finished inside, it is situated immediately on the post road and is an excellent stand for a tavern. Mr. Edgar McCarty, of Cedar Grove, who resides near this property, will on application shew it to any person desirous of purchasing.

I will also sell that valuable property known by the name of McCarty's Island, in the Potomac river, about 20 miles above George-Town—this island contains upwards of three hundred acres, the soil is equal in quality to any land in the western country, and is surpassed by none for valuable timber for house and ship building, only about 50 acres are cleared. A further description is deemed unnecessary as it is presumed that any person wanting to purchase will view it. Mr. James Middleton, who lives near this island, will shew it on application. For the above described lands a great bargain will be sold on application to the subscriber residing in George Town.

John W. Bronaugh.
February 23. law3
SLADE & GRIMSHAW,
Have removed their Rope and Ship Chandlery Store to the corner of Union & Prince streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Harper, and have for sale, Seine Twine, Cork, Salt, and Groceries, with a general assortment of Cordage as usual.
March 16. colf

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